

Amendments to Constitution

and

Proposed Statutes

with

Arguments Respecting the Same

To be Submitted to the Electors of the State of California at the
General Election on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1920

Index, ballot titles with numbers, and certificate appear in last pages

Proposed changes in provisions are printed in black-faced type

Provisions proposed to be repealed are printed in italics

CERTIFICATE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

I, Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State of the State of California, do hereby certify that the foregoing twenty-five measures will be submitted to the electors of the State of California at the general election to be held throughout the State on the fifth day of November, 1918.

Witness my hand and the great seal of State, at office in Sacramento, California, the third day of September, A. D. 1918.



Frank C. Jordan
Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PRINTING
ROBERT L. TELFER, Superintendent
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

MANNER IN WHICH PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND OTHER MEASURES WILL BE DESIGNATED AND APPEAR ON THE BALLOT.

<p>ALIEN LAND LAW. Initiative act. Permits acquisition and transfer of real property by aliens eligible to citizenship, to same extent as citizens except as otherwise provided by law; permits other aliens, and companies, associations and corporations in which they hold majority interest, to acquire and transfer real property only as prescribed by treaty, but prohibiting appointment thereof as guardians of estates of minors consisting wholly or partially of real property or shares in such corporations; provides for escheats in certain cases; requires reports of property holdings to facilitate enforcement of act; prescribes penalties and repeals conflicting acts.</p>	YES	
1		
<p>PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT ACT. Submitted to electors by referendum. Defines intoxicating liquor as that containing over one-half of one per cent of alcohol; with certain exceptions relating to religious, medicinal and home use, prohibits the manufacture, possession, receiving, serving, gift and transportation thereof, and also the advertising and soliciting the sale thereof, for beverage purposes; declares nothing therein shall authorize anything prohibited by any act of Congress, nor limit the power of any city or county to prohibit the manufacture and sale of such liquor; regulates the dealing in intoxicating liquor for nonbeverage purposes; and prescribes penalties.</p>	YES	
2		
<p>SALARIES OF JUSTICES. Initiative measure amending Section 17 of Article VI of Constitution. Increases the salary of each Justice of the Supreme Court from \$8,000 a year to \$10,000 a year, and of each Justice of the District Courts of Appeal from \$7,000 a year to \$9,000 a year.</p>	YES	
3		
<p>INITIATIVE. Initiative measure amending Article IV, Section 1 of Constitution. Inserts proviso therein increasing the number of signatures of qualified electors necessary to initiative petition presented to Secretary of State under that section when such petition relates to assessment or collection of taxes, or provides for modification or repeal of this proviso; requires such number to be twenty-five per cent of all votes cast for all gubernatorial candidates at last preceding election at which Governor was elected, instead of eight per cent thereof as now required. Makes no other substantial change in section.</p>	YES	
4		
<p>CHIROPRACTIC. Initiative act. Creates Board of Chiropractic Examiners appointed by Governor and paid from receipts under act; prescribes powers and duties thereof and prohibits practice of chiropractic without license therefrom; regulates issuance of such licenses; requires licensees to observe state and municipal regulations relating to control of contagious and infectious diseases and authorizes them to sign birth and death certificates and use natural agencies and manual and mechanical means and manipulations as auxiliaries in their practice; declares other methods of healing, and chiropractors licensed under other acts, not affected hereby; prescribes penalties and repeals all conflicting legislation.</p>	YES	
5		
<p>PROHIBITING COMPULSORY VACCINATION. Initiative measure adding Section 15 to Article IX of Constitution. Declares that no form of vaccination, inoculation or other medication shall hereafter be made a condition for admission to or attendance in any public school, college, university or other educational institution in this state, or for the employment of any person in any public office; and that the provisions of this section shall not be controlled or limited by any other provision of the Constitution.</p>	YES	
6		
<p>PROHIBITING VIVISECTION. Initiative act. Declares it unlawful to dissect, vivisect or torture any living person or living animal, or aid or abet therein for purpose of experimental physiological or experimental pathological investigation in or at any university, school, society, college, hospital, institution or other place within California; declares nothing in act shall prohibit the dissection or vivisection, or aiding or abetting therein, of any living person when done with latter's consent, or prohibit surgical operations upon or rendering medical aid in case of physical injury, deformity or sickness of any person or animal; provides penalties and repeals conflicting acts.</p>	YES	
7		

ORDER OF MEASURES ON BALLOT, AND LOCATION IN THIS PAMPHLET.

No.	Page.	No.	Page.
1. Alien Land Law	3-5	11. Alien Poll Tax	11
2. Prohibition Enforcement Act	6-9	12. State-University Tax	12
3. Salaries of Justices	10	13. Community Property	13
4. Initiative	11-14	14. Insurance Act	14
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9. Highway Bonds	30-32	19. State Aid to Institutions	19
10. Constitutional Convention	34	20. Land Values Taxation	20

SUMMARY OF MEASURES SUBMITTED TO ELECTORS

(Total number 20)

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY LEGISLATURE.

S. C. A. 30	Constitutional Convention	30
S. C. A. 19	State Aid to Institutions	19
A. C. A. 10	Absent Voters	10
A. C. A. 13	Alien Poll Tax	13
A. C. A. 40	Exempting Orphanages from Taxation	40

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITIONS.

Highway Bonds	3
Initiative	1
Land Values Taxation	2
Prohibiting Compulsory Vaccination	2
Salaries of Justices	4
School System	4
State-University Tax	4

ACTS OF LEGISLATURE SUBMITTED TO REFERENDUM

Community Property	3
Insurance Act	4
Irrigation District Act	4
Poison Act	2
Prohibition Enforcement Act	2

ACTS SUBMITTED BY INITIATIVE PETITION

Alien Land Law	1
Chiropractic Act	1
Prohibiting Vivisection	2

RECAPITULATION.

Amendments to Constitution by Articles and Sections.

Art. II. Sec. 1 (Added) A.C.A.10	49	Art. XIII. Sec. 1 1/2 (Add) A.C.A.40	5
Art. IV. Sec. 1 (Amend) Initiative	11-14	Art. XII. Sec. 13 (Amend) A.C.A.13	13
Art. IV. Sec. 22 (Amend) S.C.A.19	52-53	Art. XIII. Sec. 15 (Add) Initiative	15
Art. VI. Sec. 17 (Amend) Initiative	10	Art. XIII. Sec. 15 (Add) Initiative	15
Art. IX. Sec. 6 (Amend) Initiative	46-47	Art. XVI. Sec. 3 (Add) Initiative	30
Art. IX. Sec. 15 (Add) Initiative	22	Art. XVIII. Sec. 2 (Amend) S.C.A.10	10

GENERAL LAWS.

Alien Land Law (Initiative Act)	3
Chiropractic (Initiative Act)	1
Insurance Act (Act submitted by Referendum)	4
Irrigation District Act (Act submitted by Referendum)	4
Poison Act (Act submitted by Referendum)	2
Prohibiting Vivisection (Initiative Act)	2
Prohibition Enforcement Act (Act submitted by Referendum)	2

CODE SECTIONS.

Community Property (Act submitted by Referendum)	3
Amends Sections 1401-1402 of Civil Code and adds Sections 1402 and 1271 to the said Code.	

CHIROPRACTIC. Initiative act. Creates Board of Chiropractic Examiners appointed by Governor and paid from receipts under act; prescribes powers and duties thereof and prohibits practice of chiropractic without license therefrom; regulates issuance of such licenses; requires licensees to observe state and municipal regulations relating to control of contagious and infectious diseases and authorizes them to sign birth and death certificates and use natural agencies and manual and mechanical means and manipulations as auxiliaries in their practice; declares other methods of healing, and chiropractors licensed under other acts, not affected hereby; prescribes penalties and repeals all conflicting legislation.

YES

NO

Sufficient qualified electors of the State of California present to the secretary of state this petition and request that a proposed measure, as hereinafter set forth, be submitted to the people of the State of California for their approval or rejection, at the next ensuing general election. The proposed measure is as follows:

PROPOSED LAW.

(Proposed changes from provisions of present laws are printed in black-faced type.)

An act prescribing the terms upon which licenses may be issued to practitioners of chiropractic, creating the state board of chiropractic examiners and declaring its powers and duties, prescribing penalties for violation hereof, and repealing all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. A board is hereby created to be known as the "State board of chiropractic examiners," hereinafter referred to as the

board, which shall consist of five members appointed by the governor. Each member must have pursued a resident course in a regularly chartered chiropractic school or college, and must be a graduate thereof and hold a diploma therefrom.

Each member must have practiced chiropractic in the State of California for a period of three years next preceding the date upon which this act takes effect. Not more than one member may be a graduate of any one chiropractic school, nor may more than two members be residents of any one county of the state. And no person connected with any chiropractic school or college is eligible to appointment as a member of the board. Each member of the board shall receive a per diem of ten dollars for each day during which he is actually engaged in the discharge of his duties; and mileage at the rate of three cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and from meetings of the board, such per diem and mileage and other incidental expenses of the board or of its members to be paid out of the fund of the board, and not otherwise.

[Fifteen]

Section 2. Within thirty days of the date upon which this act takes effect, the governor shall appoint the members of the board. Of the members first appointed one shall be appointed for a term of one year, two for two years and two for three years. Thereafter, each appointment shall be for the term of three years, except that an appointment to fill a vacancy shall be for the unexpired term only. Each member shall serve until his successor has been appointed and qualified. The governor may remove a member from the board after receiving sufficient proof of the inability or misconduct of said member.

Section 3. The board shall convene within thirty days after the appointment of its members, and shall organize by the election of a president, vice-president and secretary, all to be chosen from the members of the board. Thereafter elections of officers shall occur annually at the January meeting of the board. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum. The secretary shall receive a salary to be fixed by the board in an amount not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, but not per diem, and shall give bond to the state in such sum and with such sureties as the board may deem proper. He shall keep a record of the proceedings of the board, which shall at all times during business hours be open to the public for inspection. He shall keep a true and accurate account of all funds received and of all expenditures incurred or authorized by the board, and on the first day of December of each year he shall file with the governor a report of all receipts and disbursements and of the proceedings of the board for the preceding fiscal year.

Section 4. The board shall have power:

(a) To adopt a seal, which shall be affixed to all licenses issued by the board.

(b) To adopt from time to time such rules and regulations as the board may deem proper and necessary for the performance of its work, copies of such rules and regulations to be filed with the secretary of state for public inspection.

(c) To examine applicants and to issue and revoke licenses to practice chiropractic, as herein provided.

(d) To summon witnesses and to take testimony as to matters pertaining to its duties; and each member shall have power to administer oaths and take affidavits.

(e) To do any and all things necessary or incidental to the exercise of the powers and duties herein granted or imposed.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice chiropractic in this state unless he shall have first obtained a license as provided in this act. Any person wishing to practice chiropractic shall make application to the board fifteen days prior to any meeting thereof, upon such form and in such manner as may be provided by the board. Each application must be accompanied by a license fee of twenty-five dollars and a certificate showing good moral character of the applicant. Except in the cases herein otherwise prescribed each applicant shall be a graduate of a chartered chiropractic school or college which teaches a course of two thousand hours or more, and he must give documentary proof of having attended not less than ninety per cent of two thousand hours.

The schedule of minimum educational requirements to enable any person to practice chiropractic in this state is as follows to wit, except as herein otherwise provided:

Anatomy	600 hours
Histology	100 hours
Elementary chemistry and toxicology	100 hours
Physiology	200 hours
Bacteriology	60 hours
Hygiene and sanitation	40 hours
Pathology	200 hours
Diagnosis or analysis	400 hours
Chiropractic theory and practice	300 hours
Total	2000 hours

Section 6. (a) The board shall meet as a board of examiners on the first Tuesday following the second Monday of January and July of each year, and at such times and places as may be found necessary for the performance of their duties.

(b) Each application shall be designated by a number instead of the name, so that the identity will not be disclosed to the examiner until the papers are graded.

(c) Except in cases herein otherwise prescribed all examinations shall be in writing, the subjects of which shall be as follows: anatomy, physiology, pathology, diagnosis or analysis, elementary chemistry, and toxicology, bacteriology, histology, hygiene and sanitation, and chiropractic theory and practice, as taught by chiropractic colleges. A license shall be granted to any applicant who shall make a general average of seventy-five per cent, and not fall below sixty per cent in more than two branches of said examination. Any applicant failing to make the required grade, shall be given credit for the branches passed, and may, without further cost, take the examination at a subsequent date on the subjects in which he failed. For each year of actual practice since graduation the applicant shall be given a credit of one per cent on the general average. Any chiropractor who meets the requirements set forth in this section of this act, and who shall have pursued a resident course of at least two hundred hours in obstetrics, and who shall make a grade of seventy-five per cent in an examination in obstetrics conducted by the board, is authorized to practice obstetrics under the provisions of this act.

Section 7. Any person who, within six months of the date upon which this act takes effect, shall present to the board a diploma and proof of having pursued a resident course of at least one thousand hours in a legally chartered chiropractic school, and who shall present affidavits of good moral character and shall pay to the secretary of the board the sum of twenty-five dollars, shall be given an oral, practical and clinical examination, and if he, or she, makes a grade of seventy-five per cent in such examination, shall be granted a license to practice chiropractic in this state under the provisions of this act.

Section 8. Notwithstanding any provision contained in any other section of this act the board, upon receipt of the fee of twenty-five dollars, shall issue a license to any of the following named persons:

(a) To each member of the board.

(b) To any person licensed to practice chiropractic under the laws of another state, having the same requirements as prescribed in this act.

(c) To any person who shall have practiced chiropractic for six years, two years of which shall have been in this state immediately preceding the date upon which this act takes effect, and who presents his diploma as proof of having pursued a resident course in a legally chartered chiropractic school or college, and proof of good moral character, providing he applies within six months of the date upon which this act takes effect.

Section 9. (a) The board may refuse to grant or may revoke a license to practice chiropractic in this state or may cause a licensee's name to be removed from all records of practitioners of chiropractic in the state upon any of the following grounds, to wit: The employment of fraud or deception in applying for a license or in passing an examination as provided in this act; the practice of chiropractic under a false or assumed name; or the personation of another practitioner of like or different name; the conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude; habitual intemperance in the use of ardent spirits, narcotics or stimulants to such an extent as to incapacitate him from the performance of his professional duties. Any person who is a licensee, or who is an applicant for a license to practice chiropractic against

whom any of the foregoing grounds for revoking or refusing a license is presented to the board with a view of having the board revoke or refuse to grant a license, shall be furnished with a copy of the complaint, and shall have a hearing before the board in person or by an attorney, and witnesses may be examined by the board respecting the guilt or innocence of the accused.

(b) At any time after two years following the refusal or revocation or cancellation of registration under this section, the board may by a majority vote, issue a new license or grant a license, to the person affected, restoring him to, or conferring on him all the rights and privileges of, and pertaining to the practice of chiropractic as regulated by this act. Any person to whom such rights have been restored shall pay to the secretary the sum of twenty-five dollars upon the issuance of a new license.

Section 10. (a) Every person who shall receive a license from the board shall have it recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county in which he resides and shall have it likewise recorded in the counties into which he shall subsequently move for the purpose of practicing chiropractic.

(b) The failure or the refusal on the part of the holder of a license to have it recorded before he shall begin to practice chiropractic in this state, after having been notified by the board to do so, shall be sufficient ground to revoke or cancel a license and to render it null and void.

(c) The county clerk of each county in this state shall keep for public inspection, in a book provided for that purpose, a complete list and description of the licenses recorded by him. When any such license shall be presented to him for record he shall stamp upon the face thereof his signed memorandum of the date when such license was presented for record.

Section 11. Chiropractic licensees shall observe and be subject to all state and municipal regulations relating to the control of contagious or infectious diseases, may sign birth and death certificates, and shall report any and all matters pertaining to public health to the proper health officers, and may diagnose and use such natural agencies as water, food, heat, electricity, manual and mechanical means and manipulations as auxiliaries in their practice under the provisions of this act.

Section 12. All examination fees received by the board under this act shall be paid to the secretary of said board, who shall at the end of each month deposit the same with the state treasurer, and the state treasurer shall place the money so received in a special fund, to be known as "the state board of chiropractic examiners' fund," and shall pay the same out on warrants issued by the state controller upon vouchers issued and signed by the president and secretary of the board. The moneys so received and placed in said fund may be used by the board in defraying their expenses in carrying out the provisions of this act.

Section 13. Any person who shall practice or attempt to practice chiropractic or any person who shall buy, sell or fraudulently obtain a license to practice chiropractic, whether recorded or not, or who shall use the title "Chiropractor" or "D.C.," or any word, or title to induce belief that he is engaged in the practice of chiropractic without first complying with the provisions of this act, or any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both. All subsequent offenses shall be punished in like manner. Nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with any other method or science of healing in this state, or with chiropractors who are licensed under other acts.

Section 14. It shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of this state to prosecute all persons charged with the violation of any of the

provisions of this act. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the board, under the direction of the board, to aid said attorneys in the enforcement of this act.

Section 15. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

EXISTING PROVISIONS.

Sections seven, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty-two and twenty-four of the state medical practice act, approved June 2, 1913, as amended, which is proposed to be modified in so far as the act relates to issuance of certificates to chiropractors and regulation of the practice of chiropractic, read as follows: (Provisions differing from proposed chiropractic act are printed in italics.)

Sec. 7. Every applicant for a certificate shall pay to the secretary of the board a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25), which shall be paid to the treasurer of the board by said secretary. In case the applicant's credentials are insufficient or in case he does not desire to take the examination, the sum of ten dollars (\$10) shall be retained, the remainder of the fee being returnable on application.

Sec. 9. Every applicant must file with the board, at least two weeks prior to the regular meeting thereof, satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, and a diploma or diplomas issued by some legally chartered school or schools approved by the board, the requirements of which school or schools shall have been at the time of granting such diploma or diplomas to no degree less than those required under this act, or satisfactory evidence of having possessed such diploma or diplomas, and must file an affidavit stating that he is the person named in said diploma or diplomas, and that he is the lawful holder thereof, and that the same was procured in the regular course of instruction and examination without fraud or misrepresentation; provided, further, that an applicant for a "druggist practitioner certificate" must show that he has attended two courses of study, each such course to have been of not less than thirty-two weeks duration, but not necessarily pursued continuously or consecutively, and that at least ten months shall have intervened between the beginning of any course and the beginning of the preceding course;

The said application shall be made upon a blank furnished by said board and it shall contain such information concerning the medical instruction and the preliminary education of the applicant as the board may by rule prescribe. In addition to the requirements hereinabove provided for, applicants for any form of certificate hereunder shall present to said board at the time of making such application a diploma from a California high school or other school in the State of California requiring and giving a full four years' course of same grade, or other schools elsewhere, requiring and giving a full four years' standard high school course, or its equivalent, approved by the board, together with satisfactory proof that he is the lawful holder of such diploma, and that the same was procured in the regular course of instruction. The passing of an examination before the entrance examining board for the entrance to the academic department of the University of California, or Stanford University or the University of Southern California, or the possession of documentary evidence of admission to the academic department of such institutions as a regular student or in full standing shall be sufficient basis or preliminary educational qualifications. In lieu of such diploma, the applicant may present: (1) a certificate from the college entrance examination board, or the college examining board of any state or territory showing that such applicant has successfully passed the examination of said board; or (2) if such applicant be thirty years or more of age he may show to the satisfaction of the board of medical examiners proof of preliminary education equivalent in training power to the foregoing requirements.

Sec. 10. Applicants for any form of certificate shall file satisfactory evidence of having pursued in any legally chartered school or schools, approved by the board, a course of instruction covering and including the following minimum requirements:

For a "Drugless Practitioner Certificate."

Group 1. 600 hours.	
Anatomy	485 hours
Histology	115 hours
Group 2. 270 hours.	
Elementary chemistry and toxicology	70 hours
Physiology	200 hours
Group 3. 235 hours.	
Elementary bacteriology	40 hours
Hygiene	45 hours
Pathology	150 hours
Group 4. 370 hours.	
Diagnosis	370 hours
Group 5. 260 hours.	
Manipulative and mechanical therapy	260 hours
Group 6. 265 hours.	
Gynecology	100 hours
Obstetrics	165 hours
Total	2,000 hours

In the course of study herein outlined the hours required shall be actual work in the classroom, laboratory, clinic or hospital, and at least eighty (80) per cent of actual attendance shall be required; provided, that the hours herein required in any subject need not exceed seventy-five (75) per cent of the number specified, but that the total number of hours in all the subjects of each group shall not be less than the total number specified for such group.

Sec. 11. In addition to above requirements,

All applicants for "drugless practitioner certificates" must pass an examination in the following subjects:

1. Anatomy and histology.
2. Physiology.
3. General diagnosis.
4. Pathology and elementary bacteriology.
5. Obstetrics and gynecology.
6. Toxicology and elementary chemistry.
7. Hygiene and sanitation.

All examinations shall be practical in character and designed to ascertain the applicant's fitness to practice his profession, and shall be conducted in the English language, and at least a portion of the examination in each of the subjects shall be in writing. The board in its discretion upon the submission of satisfactory proof from the applicant that he is unable to meet the requirements of the examination in the English language, may allow the use of an interpreter either to be present in the examination room or to thereafter interpret and transcribe the answers of the applicant. The selection of such interpreter is to be left entirely to the board and the expenses thereof to be borne by the applicant, the payment therefor to be made before such examination is held. There shall be at least ten questions on each subject, the answers to which shall be marked on a scale of zero to one hundred. Each applicant must obtain no less than a general average of seventy-five per cent, and not less than sixty per cent in any two subjects; provided, that any applicant shall be granted a credit of one per cent upon the general average for each year of actual practice since graduation; provided, further, that any applicant for a "drugless practitioner certificate" obtaining seventy-five per cent each in five subjects shall be subsequently re-examined in those subjects only in which he failed, and without additional fee. Any person who at any time prior to January 1, 1916, shall pay to the secretary of said board the fee of twenty-five dollars and submits satisfactory proof of good moral character and of a resident one-year course of not less than one

thousand hours in a legally chartered school approved by the board and satisfactory proof of three years of actual practice of a drugless system of the healing art, such three years of actual practice to have been in the State of California, shall be admitted to the drugless practitioner examination; * * *. Any one who shall pay the fee of fifty dollars to the secretary of the board prior to January 1, 1916, and submits to the board satisfactory proof of good moral character and proof of six years' actual practice of a drugless system of the healing art, three years of which must have been in the State of California, and satisfactory proof of a resident one-year course of not less than one thousand hours in a legally chartered school approved by the board and upon proof of competency in a drugless system may be granted a certificate to practice a drugless system in this state; * * *.

The examination papers shall form a part of the records of the board, and shall be kept on file by the secretary for a period of one year after each examination. In said examination the applicant shall be known and designated by number only, and the name attached to the number shall be kept secret until after the board has finally voted upon the application. The secretary of the board shall in no instance participate as an examiner in any examination held by the board. All questions on any subject in which examination is required under this act shall be provided by the board of medical examiners upon the morning of the day upon which examination is given in such subject, and when it shall be shown that the secretary or any member of the board has in any manner given information in advance of or during examination to any applicant it shall be the duty of the governor to remove such person from the board of medical examiners, or from the office of secretary.

All certificates issued hereunder must state the extent and character of practice which is permitted thereunder and shall be in such form as shall be prescribed by the board.

Sec. 13. Said board must also issue a certificate to practice a system or mode of treating the sick or afflicted recognized by this act or any preceding practice act in the State of California to any applicant, without any examination, authorizing the holder thereof to practice a system or mode of treating the sick or afflicted in the State of California, upon payment of a registration fee of one hundred dollars, upon the following terms and conditions and upon satisfactory proof thereof, viz: The applicant shall produce a certificate entitling him to practice a system or mode of treating the sick or afflicted, as provided in this act or any preceding practice act of the State of California, issued either by the medical examining board, or by any other board or officer authorized by the law to issue a certificate entitling such applicant to practice a system or mode of treating the sick or afflicted either in the District of Columbia or in any state or territory of the United States, or if such certificate shall have been lost, then a copy thereof, with proof satisfactory to the board of medical examiners of the State of California that the copy is a correct copy. Said certificate must not have been issued to such applicant prior to the first day of August, 1901, and the requirements from the college from which such applicant may have graduated, and the requirements of the board which was legally authorized to issue such certificate permitting such applicant to practice a system or mode of treating the sick or afflicted shall not have been at the time such certificate was issued, in any degree or particular less than those which were required for the issuance of a similar certificate to practice a system or mode of treating the sick or afflicted in the State of California, at the date of the issuance of such certificate, or which may hereafter be required by law and which may be in force at the date of the issuance of any such certificate; and provided, further, that said applicant shall furnish from the board which issued said certificate, evidence satisfactory to the board of medical examiners of the State of

California showing what the requirements were of the college and of the board, issuing such certificate at the date of such issuance. If, after an examination of such certificate, and the production on the part of the applicant of such further reasonable evidence of the said requirements as may be deemed necessary by the board of medical examiners of the State of California and any other or further examination or investigation which said board may see fit to make on its own part, it shall be found that the requirements of the board issuing such certificate were, when said certificate was issued, in any degree or particular less than the requirements provided by the law of the State of California at the date of the issuance of such certificate or that the applicant has not been a resident of the state from which the application is based for a period of one year subsequent to the issuance of such certificate he will not be entitled to practice within the State of California without an examination. An oral examination shall not be deemed to be of equal merit with a written examination and no certificate shall be issued in the case where a written examination was given in California and an applicant was given an oral examination in another state at the same time. The board is hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts of reciprocity with other states wherein the standard of such states is not in any degree or particular less than were the requirements in the State of California in the same year, for the issuance of a certificate to practice a system or mode of treating the sick or afflicted, such certificate to be similar in scope of practice as the certificate issued in the other state; provided, however, that an application based upon a certificate to practice any system or mode of treating the sick or afflicted issued in the District of Columbia or in any state or territory prior to March 1, 1907, if refused or denied by reason of the insufficiency of the standard of such state or territory then such applicant may have the privilege of either a written or oral examination before the board at the option of the applicant.

Sec. 14. Said board must refuse a certificate to any applicant guilty of unprofessional conduct. On the filing with the secretary of a sworn complaint, charging the applicant with having been guilty of unprofessional conduct, the secretary must forthwith issue a citation, under the seal of the board, and make the same returnable at the next regular session of said board, occurring at least thirty days next after filing the complaint. Such citation shall notify the applicant when and where the charges of said unprofessional conduct will be heard, and that the applicant shall file his written answer, under oath, within twenty days next after the service on him of said citation or that default will be taken against him and his application for a certificate refused. The attendance of witnesses at such hearing may be compelled by subpoenas issued by the secretary of the board under its seal. Said citation and said subpoenas shall be served in accordance with the statutes of this state then in force as to the service of citation and subpoenas generally, and all the provisions of the statutes of this state then in force relating to subpoenas and to citations are hereby made applicable to the subpoenas and citations provided for herein. Upon the secretary's certifying to the fact of refusal of any person to obey a subpoena or citation to the superior court of the county in which the service was had, said court shall thereupon proceed to hear said matter in accordance with the statutes of this state then in force as to contempt for disobedience of process of the court, and should said court find that the subpoena or citation has been legally served, and that the party so served has wilfully disobeyed the same, it shall proceed to impose such penalty as provided in cases of contempt of court. In all cases of alleged unprofessional conduct, arising under this act, depositions of witnesses may be taken, the same as in civil cases and all the provisions of the statutes of this state then in force as to the taking of depositions are hereby made applicable to the taking of depositions under this act. If the applicant

shall fail to file with the secretary of said board his answer, under oath, within ten days after service on him of said citation, and within such further time as the board may order, and the charges on their face shall be deemed sufficient by the board, default shall be entered against him, and his application refused. If charges on their face be deemed sufficient by the board, and issue be joined thereon by the board, the board shall proceed to determine the matter and to that end shall hear such proper evidence as may be adduced before it; and if it appears to the satisfaction of the board that the applicant is guilty as charged, no certificate shall be issued to him. Whenever any holder of a certificate herein provided for is guilty of unprofessional conduct, as the same is defined in this act, and the said unprofessional conduct has been brought to the attention of the board granting said certificate, in the manner hereinafter provided or whenever a certificate has been procured by fraud or misrepresentation, or issued by mistake, or the person holding such certificate is found to be practicing contrary to the provisions thereof and of this act, it shall be the duty of said board either to suspend the right of the holder of said certificate to practice for a period not exceeding one year, or in its discretion to revoke his certificate. In the event of such suspension, the holder of such certificate shall not be entitled to practice thereunder during the term of suspension; but, upon the expiration of the term of said suspension, he shall be reinstated by the board and shall be entitled to resume his practice, unless it shall be established to the satisfaction of the board that said person so suspended from practice, has, during the term of such suspension, practiced in the State of California, in which event the board shall revoke the certificate of such person. No such suspension or revocation shall be made unless such holder is cited to appear and the same proceedings are had as is hereinbefore provided in this section in case of refusal to issue certificates. Said secretary in all cases of suspension or revocation shall enter on his register the fact of such suspension or revocation, as the case may be, and shall certify the fact of such suspension or revocation under the seal of the board, to the county clerk of the counties in which the certificates of the person whose certificate has been revoked is recorded; and said clerk must thereupon write upon the margin or across the face of his register of the certificate of such person, the following: "The holder of this certificate was on the _____ day of _____, suspended for _____ or, "This certificate was revoked on the _____ day of _____," as the case may be, giving the day, month and year of such revocation or length of suspension, as the case may be, in accordance with said certification to him by said secretary. The record of such suspension or revocation so made by said county clerk shall be prima facie evidence of the fact thereof, and of the regularity of all the proceedings of said board in the matter of said suspension or revocation. The words "unprofessional conduct" as used in this act, are hereby declared to mean:

First—The procuring or aiding or abetting or attempting or agreeing or offering to procure a criminal abortion.

Second—The wilfully betraying of a professional secret.

Third—All advertising of medical business which is intended or has a tendency to deceive the public or impose upon credulous or ignorant persons, and so be harmful or injurious to public morals or safety.

Fourth—All advertising of any medicine or of any means whereby the monthly periods of women can be regulated or the menses re-established if suppressed.

Fifth—Conviction of any offense involving moral turpitude in which case the record of such conviction shall be conclusive evidence.

Sixth—Habitual intemperance or excessive use of cocaine, opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, alpha-eucaine, beta-eucaine, novocaine or chloral hydrate or any of the salts, derivatives or compounds of the foregoing substances or the procuring, selling, furnishing, giving away or offering to

prescribe, sell, furnish, or give away such substances to a habitue who is not under the direct personal and continuous treatment and care of the physician for the cure of the above mentioned drugs.

Seventh—The personation of another licensed practitioner or permitting or allowing another person to use his certificate in the practice of any system or mode of treating the sick or afflicted.

Eighth—The use, by the holder of any certificate, in any sign or advertisement in connection with his said practice or in any advertisement or announcement of his practice, of any fictitious name, or any name other than his own:

Ninth—The use, by the holder of a "druggless practitioner certificate" of drugs or what are known as medicinal preparations, in or upon any human being, or the severing or penetrating by the holder of said "druggless practitioner certificate" of the tissues of any human being in the treatment of any disease, injury, deformity, or other physical or mental condition of such human being, excepting the severing of the umbilical cord.

Tenth—Advertising, announcing or stating, directly, indirectly, or in substance, by any sign, card, newspaper, advertisement or other written or printed sign or advertisement, that the holder of such certificate or any other person, company, or association by which he is employed or in whose service he is, will cure or attempt to cure, or will treat, any venereal disease, or will cure or attempt to cure or treat any person or persons for any sexual disease, for lost manhood, sexual weakness, or sexual disorder or any disease of the sexual organs; or being employed by, or being in the service of, any person, firm, association, or corporation so advertising, announcing or stating.

Eleventh—The use by the holder of any certificate of any letter, letters, word, words, or term or terms used either as prefix or affix or suffix indicating that such certificate holder is entitled to practice a system or mode of treating the sick or afflicted for which he was not licensed in the State of California.

Twelfth—The employment of "cappers" or "steerers" or other persons in procuring practice for a practitioner for a system or mode of treating the sick or afflicted provided for in this act.

Sec. 15. Every person holding a certificate under the laws of this state authorizing him to practice any system or mode of treating the sick or afflicted in this state must have it recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county or counties in which the holder of said certificate is practicing his profession, and the fact of such recordation shall be endorsed on the certificate by the county clerk recording the same. Any person holding a certificate as aforesaid, who shall practice or attempt to practice any system or mode of treating the sick or afflicted in this state, without having first filed his certificate with the county clerk, as herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as hereinafter designated in this act.

Sec. 16. The county clerk shall keep in a book provided for the purpose a complete list of the certificates recorded by him, with the date of the record; and said book shall be open to public inspection during his office hours.

Sec. 17. Any person who shall practice or attempt to practice, or who advertises or holds himself out as practicing, any system or mode of treating the sick or afflicted in this state, or who shall diagnose, treat, operate for, or prescribe for, any disease, injury, deformity, or other mental or physical condition of any person, without having at the time of so doing a valid unrevoked certificate as provided in this act, or who shall in any sign or in any advertisement use the word "doctor," the letters or prefix "Dr.," the letters "M. D.," or any other term or letters indicating or implying that he is a doctor, physician, surgeon or practitioner, under the terms of this or any other act, or that he is entitled to practice hereunder, or under any other law without having at the time of so doing a valid unrevoked certificate as provided

in this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as designated in this act.

Sec. 18. Any person, or any member of any firm, or official of any company, association, organization or corporation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable as designated in this act, who, individually or in his official capacity, shall himself sell or barter, or offer to sell or barter, any certificate authorized to be granted hereunder, or any diploma, affidavit, transcript, certificate or any other evidence required in this act for use in connection with the granting of certificates or diplomas, or who shall purchase or procure the same either directly or indirectly with intent that the same shall be fraudulently used, or who shall with fraudulent intent alter any diploma, certificate, transcript, affidavit, or any other evidence to be used in obtaining a diploma or certificate required hereunder or who shall use or attempt to use fraudulently any certificate, transcript, affidavit, or diploma, whether the same be genuine or false, or who shall practice or attempt to practice any system or treatment of the sick or afflicted, under a false or assumed name, or any name other than that prescribed by the board of medical examiners of the State of California on its certificate issued to such person authorizing him to administer such treatment, or who shall assume any degree or title not conferred upon him in the manner and by the authority recognized in this act, with intent to represent falsely that he has received such degree or title, or who shall willfully make any false statement on any application for examination, license or registration under this act, or who shall engage in the treatment of the sick or afflicted without causing to be displayed in a conspicuous manner and in a conspicuous place in his office the name of each and every person who is associated with or employed by him in the practice of medicine and surgery or other treatment of the sick or afflicted, or who shall, within ten days after demand made by the secretary of the board, fail to furnish to said board the name and address of all such persons associated with or employed by him or by any company or association with which he is or has been connected at any time within sixty days prior to said notice, together with a sworn statement showing under and by what license or authority said person or persons, or said employee or employees, is or are, or has or have been practicing medicine or surgery, or any other system of treatment of the sick or afflicted. It shall be the duty of any person or persons upon whom the board of medical examiners may make a demand for the name or names and address or addresses of a person or persons associated or employed by him or them to make affidavit that there are no such person or persons associated or employed by him or them, if such be the fact; provided, that such affidavit shall not be used as evidence against said person or employee in any proceedings under this act.

Sec. 19. Every person filing for record, or attempting to file for record, the certificate issued to another, falsely claiming himself to be the person named in or entitled to, such certificate, shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to such penalties as are provided by the laws of this state for the crime of forgery.

Sec. 22. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit service in the case of emergency, or the domestic administration of family remedies; nor shall this act apply to any commissioned medical officer in the United States army, navy or marine hospital, or public health service, in the discharge of his official duties; nor to any licensed dentist when engaged exclusively in the practice of dentistry. Nor shall this act apply to any practitioner from another state or territory, when in actual consultation with a licensed practitioner of this state, if such practitioner is, at the time of such consultation, a licensed practitioner in the state or territory in which he resides; provided, that

such practitioner shall not open an office or appoint a place to meet patients or receive calls within the limits of this state. Nor shall this act be construed so as to discriminate against any particular school of medicine or surgery, or any other treatment, nor to regulate, prohibit or to apply to, any kind of treatment by prayer, nor to interfere in any way with the practice of religion. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent a student regularly matriculated in any legally chartered school or schools approved by the board from treating without compensation to such student the sick or afflicted as a part of his course of study.

Sec. 24. *This act when referred to, cited or amended may be designated as the state medical practice act, and for a violation of any provision of this act, the said violator shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, unless otherwise specifically provided in this act, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than six hundred dollars or by imprisonment for a term of not less than sixty days nor more than one hundred eighty days or by both such fine and imprisonment. The fines or forfeitures of bail in any case wherein any person is charged with a violation of the provisions of this act shall be paid upon the collection by the proper officer of the court seventy-five per cent thereof to the state treasurer to be deposited to the credit of the contingent fund of the board of medical examiners and such payment to said treasurer shall be made without placing such fine or forfeiture of bail in any special or contingent or general fund of any county, city and county, city, or township. The balance or twenty-five per cent of such fines or forfeitures of bail shall be paid to the county wherein the case is pending.*

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSED CHIROPRACTIC ACT.

The purposes of the bill are:

1. To fix a standard of training and fitness as a guaranty of competency to the public when employing chiropractors;

2. To provide a license for those having the training and fitness that will permit them to practice their profession;

3. To create a state board of chiropractic examiners to examine applicants as to their fitness to practice chiropractic.

This law will operate without expense to the taxpayers. Fees imposed on those licensed make it entirely self-supporting.

It requires each applicant for examination to hold a diploma from a chartered chiropractic school or college, teaching a course of two thousand hours or more, and to be examined in writing in anatomy, physiology, pathology, diagnosis, elementary chemistry, toxicology, bacteriology, histology, hygiene and sanitation, and chiropractic theory and practice.

It regulates chiropractors, which the medical law has failed to do. It does not permit chiropractors to practice medicine or surgery.

Chiropractic is not taught in medical schools nor medical textbooks. The medical doctors neither understand nor believe in chiropractic. They therefore are not competent to examine chiropractors.

Physicians, dentists, pharmacists, optometrists, and veterinarians have separate boards. Chiropractors should have their own board.

No state that has ever licensed chiropractors has repealed the privilege.

The medical law, made by medical doctors for their own selfish benefit, says in effect, "When sick, you will take the old school medical doctor or no one, no matter what other system of practice you would prefer to resort to." The

people should be entitled without restriction to the doctor or method of healing of their choice. Fair play certainly requires that chiropractors have the same right to practice as have other doctors.

Chiropractors are bitterly persecuted by the Medical Board for not having medical licenses. But the Medical Board absolutely refuses to license or even examine graduates of chiropractic schools. These prosecutions, costly for the taxpayers, benefit only the medical doctors, who want a monopoly on practice of the healing arts in California. The people have never asked the medical men to protect them from the chiropractors, nor has a prosecution of chiropractors ever been instituted by a patient or citizen.

Twenty-four states, containing over half the population of the United States, officially recognize chiropractic and license its practitioners. Our neighboring states, Oregon, Washington and Nevada, recognize chiropractic. There are about eight hundred chiropractors in California and fifteen thousand in the United States. All California chiropractors who can qualify are united for this measure.

The bill is fair to the public because it protects the public from incompetent chiropractors; to the chiropractors because it permits competent chiropractors to practice without further prosecution from the Medical Board; to all other modes of healing because it does not restrict nor interfere with them.

Let the people be as free to choose their method of healing as they are to choose their method of worship.

Vote "Yes" for the chiropractic bill in November as an indication of your belief in justice and fair play, and your opposition to trust methods in healing.

JOS. A. SANFORD.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSED CHIROPRACTIC ACT.

As President of the League for the Conservation of Public Health, which is dedicated to serving the public by conserving constructive health activities and promoting better health work, I earnestly urge you to vote "No" on No. 5—the Chiropractic Initiative.

This is a question of very great public concern. For the protection of the lives and health of the citizens of this state, the California Legislature established a State Board of Medical Examiners. The members of this board are appointed by the Governor not from any so-called school, but "from among persons," so the law reads, "who hold licenses under any of the medical practice acts of this state."

The State Board is empowered and qualified to examine all applicants on subjects fundamental to a knowledge of the human body and its diseases. The board is not arbitrary, exacting or unfair, but has a duty imposed by law to protect the women, children and men of this state from the incompetent, unskilled and unscrupulous. California insists that anyone who desires to treat patients for physical ills shall possess proper qualifications.

Chiropractors can secure licenses from the State Board the same as other applicants who purport to treat human ills simply by passing the examination and complying with lawful requirements. This demand by a small group of chiropractors for a special Board of Chiropractic Examiners is based on the false hypothesis that the State Board of Medical Examiners is unqualified, unfair and unwilling to license chiropractors.

I ask the voters to read a contradiction of that statement in section 1 of the Chiropractic initiative: "Each member of the State Board of Chiropractors must have practiced in the State of California for a period of three years next preceding the date on which this act takes effect"; and in section 13 this further contradiction, "Nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with chiropractors licensed under other acts." In the words of their own initiative measure they contradict and condemn themselves.

The last California Legislature and previous legislatures rejected this same inconsistent demand. The sound and sufficient reason assigned by legislators was that if chiropractors were granted a special board then all the other cults would demand and be equally entitled to special boards.

This policy would result in multiple boards,

divided authority and chaotic conditions. Under such a policy California would now have twenty-seven varieties of boards to examine the twenty-seven varieties of drugless cults of this state. Such an absurd condition would be intolerable, for the state would lose proper control.

The history of legislation on this vital subject proves that the welfare of the public is best protected by one responsible representative board.

California has a responsible board now. The Governor is empowered to change its membership whenever he deems it desirable. The courts can review and reverse the board's decisions. From such a well-regulated board all applicants are assured of ample justice and the people of adequate protection. Vote "No" on No. 5.

DUDLEY A. SMITH, M.D.,
President League for Conservation
of Public Health.



PROHIBITING COMPULSORY VACCINATION. Initiative measure adding Section 15 to Article IX of Constitution. Declares that no form of vaccination, inoculation or other medication shall hereafter be made a condition for admission to or attendance in any public school, college, university or other educational institution in this state, or for the employment of any person in any public office; and that the provisions of this section shall not be controlled or limited by any other provision of the Constitution.

YES

NO

PROHIBITING VIVISECTION. Initiative act. Declares it unlawful to dissect, vivisection or torture any living person or living animal, or aid or abet therein for purpose of experimental physiological or experimental pathological investigation in or at any university, school, society, college, hospital, institution or other place within California; declares nothing in act shall prohibit the dissection or vivisection, or aiding or abetting therein, of any living person when done with latter's consent, or prohibit surgical operations upon or rendering medical aid in case of physical injury, deformity or sickness of any person or animal; provides penalties and repeals conflicting acts.

YES

NO

Statement of Vote

at

General Election held on November 2, 1920

in the

State of California

COMPILED BY

FRANK C. JORDAN

Secretary of State



CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTING OFFICE

J. M. CREMIN, Superintendent

Sacramento, 1920

PROPOSITIONS, CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND REFERENDUM MEASURES—Continued.

Counties	Chiropractic. Initiative act. Creates Board of Chiropractic Examiners; appointed by Governor and paid from receipts under act; prescribes powers and duties thereof and prohibits practice of chiropractic without license therefrom; regulates issuance of such licenses; requires licensees to observe state and municipal regulations relating to control of contagious and infectious diseases and authorizes them to sign birth and death certificates and use natural agencies and manual and mechanical means and manipulations as auxiliaries in their practice; declares other methods of healing and chiropractors licensed under other acts, not affected hereby; prescribes penalties and repeals all conflicting legislation.		Prohibiting Compulsory Vaccination. Initiative measure adding Section 15 to Article IX of Constitution. Declares that no form of vaccination, inoculation or other medication shall hereafter be made a condition for admission to or attendance in any public school, college, university or other educational institution in this state, or for the employment of any person in any public office; and that the provisions of this section shall not be controlled or limited by any other provision of the Constitution.	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Alameda	44,495	48,866	41,012	55,819
Alpine	13	13	18	16
Amador	442	1,014	734	1,031
Butte	3,028	3,396	3,038	4,028
Calaveras	568	938	817	1,063
Colusa	618	1,476	707	1,517
Contra Costa	6,437	5,465	5,735	6,910
Del Norte	253	300	325	371
El Dorado	510	1,242	764	1,262
Fresno	7,421	14,824	8,651	14,787
Glenn	839	1,576	805	1,765
Humboldt	3,980	3,377	4,827	3,618
Imperial	3,085	2,579	2,451	3,469
Inyo	733	808	1,028	800
Kern	6,294	5,072	5,353	6,929
Kings	1,046	2,673	1,601	2,552
Lake	497	799	719	801
Lassen	592	931	925	1,019
Los Angeles	183,894	86,572	113,586	109,299
Madera	1,124	1,436	919	1,753
Marin	2,572	3,946	2,889	4,237
Mariposa	218	356	307	392
Mendocino	1,493	3,028	1,923	3,492
Merced	2,082	2,192	1,962	2,639
Modoc	479	663	399	845
Mono	88	65	138	72
Monterey	2,916	2,992	2,037	4,063
Napa	1,583	3,342	2,124	3,340
Nevada	937	1,692	1,130	1,713
Orange	10,351	5,291	7,762	7,742
Placer	1,405	2,419	1,593	2,876
Plumas	377	685	477	744
Riverside	5,119	5,788	4,538	6,489
Sacramento	8,541	11,445	6,756	13,957
San Benito	1,092	1,262	974	1,674
San Bernardino	9,080	7,967	8,697	10,492
San Diego	15,999	9,865	12,067	13,881
San Francisco	52,095	76,129	49,703	83,674
San Joaquin	6,650	9,824	6,678	10,888
San Luis Obispo	2,555	2,750	2,205	3,404
San Mateo	3,538	4,623	3,691	5,323
Santa Barbara	3,901	4,611	3,880	5,295
Santa Clara	11,997	13,252	10,501	15,635
Santa Cruz	2,695	3,590	3,267	3,716
Shasta	971	1,483	1,481	1,489
Sierra	139	301	274	282
Siskiyou	1,384	2,138	1,964	2,125
Solano	3,830	5,770	3,781	6,079
Sonoma	4,910	7,339	6,510	7,273
Stanislaus	4,321	5,031	4,377	5,700
Sutter	593	1,474	779	1,491
Tehama	1,121	1,848	1,063	2,226
Trinity	280	409	290	406
Tulare	3,892	8,174	4,878	8,161
Tuolumne	538	971	623	937
Ventura	3,169	2,327	2,878	2,969
Yolo	1,479	3,109	1,392	3,495
Yuba	692	1,538	925	1,532
Totals	890,940	602,410	359,967	485,911

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June 25, 1999

Dr. Brian A. Smith
8235 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 216
West Hollywood, CA 90046-5968

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of June 14, 1999 concerning ballot initiatives relating to chiropractic.

Unfortunately, the two initiatives you list are from a time before the Secretary of State kept information about proponents. However, the ballot pamphlet of 1920 lists a Joseph A. Sanford as the author of the argument for proposition 5. Quite often, the author of the pro-argument statement is the proponent of the measure or at least associated with the proponents. We do not have the ballot pamphlet for 1922 so I am unable to look for the same information. You may want to contact the government publications section at UCLA's Powell Library to see if they have the 1922 publication.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Laren Metzer".

Laren Metzer
Archivist II

The Bulletin

of the

Los Angeles County Medical Association

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HARLAN SHOEMAKER, M.D., Editor

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Vote the Bonds

For the Balloon School Site

On August 31st

Los Angeles promised the Govern-
ment \$95,000 if the Arcadia School
would be located here.

We must not fall down on our pledge.

Los Angeles will be the center of the
air activities of the Army and Navy.

Boost for the Bonds

LEAGUE WEEK IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

WALTER V. BREM, M.D.

The week beginning August 2nd will be devoted to perfecting the organization of The League for the Conservation of Public Health. The Central Committee has selected Captains and Lieutenants for the organization. To each Captain has been assigned about ten Lieutenants, and to each Lieutenant about ten physicians and surgeons. It will be the duty of each Lieutenant to secure the membership and the contributions of the doctors assigned to him, and thereafter to keep closely in touch with each member of his group so as to inform him of the policies of the League, what it has done, what work is to be done, and, more specifically, just how that member can help. The Lieutenants will report frequently to the Captains, who in turn will report to the Central Committee.

This organization is not to be temporary, but it is to be a permanent, efficient, semi-military organization for purposes of defense, offence and constructive work. The immediate and urgent problems before the League are those concerned with the coming election, viz., the

anti-vivisection bill, the constitutional amendment of the "Public School Protective League," the Chiropractic bill, and the Osteopathic bill. In this campaign it will be necessary to print and distribute an enormous quantity of literature, and to use all other methods possible of informing the public. It cannot be done without sufficient funds.

Let each old member and each new member of the League tax himself to the utmost in this year's contribution. It is a crucial moment. Failure means the retardation of medical progress in California for perhaps a generation. Success means that the forces of darkness, reaction and greed, which have massed against scientific medicine, will be so curbed and chained that they will cease to be, hereafter, a serious menace in the life of the community, and scientific medicine can continue its normal evolution without the hindrance and distractions it has been subjected to in the past.

Let us all get together! We must "put this over!"

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THIRTY BEDS

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The Bulletin

of the

Los Angeles County Medical Association

Published the First and Third Thursday of Each Month
at the Office of the Association
605 Marsh-Strong Building
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HARLAN SHOEMAKER, M.D., Editor

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Mar. 18th, 1919, under the Act of Aug. 24th, 1912

HAVE YOU JOINED THE

League for the Conservation of Public Health?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

The enemies of Scientific Medicine are busy night and day. How much are you doing to counteract their propoganda? Should they succeed, will you feel that you did your utmost to prevent it?

Have you informed all your patients and friends regarding the vicious legislation proposed by the "Antis"?

*Read the letter from the Executive Committee of the League on page 8
and the list of approved candidates on page 6*

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LEAGUE FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

GENERAL OFFICES
135 STOCKTON STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TELEPHONE SUTTER 1688

Dear Doctor:

Owing to the activities of numerous cults directed toward anti-medical legislation throughout California, the League for the Conservation of Public Health has decided upon an active campaign amongst the profession and the laity to defeat this propaganda. The immediate work before the League is to perfect the organization of the profession in Los Angeles County. Such organization has already been accomplished in several counties in the northern part of the State. This week has been decided upon for the intensive work of organization here.

It is of the greatest importance that this organization be accomplished immediately for the reason that there have been four anti-medical bills placed upon the ballot for the November election.

1. The antivivisection bill. This would prohibit the use of animals for diagnostic purposes, such as the Wasserman test; for the manufacture and standardization of vaccines and serums, such as anti-smallpox and anti-rabic vaccines and anti-diphtheritic, anti-meningitis and anti-tetanus serums; for the standardization of drugs, such as digitalis; and for the purpose of further experimental research in diseases such as tuberculosis, cancer, infantile paralysis, pneumonia and influenza.

2. The Constitutional Amendment proposed by the organization camouflaged under the altruistic name of The Public School Protective League. This bill is commonly known as the anti-vaccination bill, but in reality this is a sweeping amendment which would prohibit inspection and examination of school children and public servants; unvaccinated children could not be kept out of school during a small-pox epidemic, children could not be inspected for lice or for skin eruption, children could not be examined

for correctible defects which later on might incapacitate them, tuberculous children could mingle with the healthy and tuberculous teachers and other public servants could disseminate tubercle bacilli without interference, in short, practically all health work in the schools and public offices would be prohibited.

3. The Chiropractic bill. This bill is to authorize a separate State Examining Board composed of Chiropractors for the purpose of licensing Chiropractors. The success of the bill would mean the flooding of the state with ill-educated men incompetent in the handling of disease. Their practice consists in the application of a subsection in therapeutics. There is no rhyme or reason in splitting off a limited method of treatment from regular medicine and using it as a basis for a separate "school." The chiropractor who takes care of a patient should have as good a medical education as any physician, and as broad a view of the medical sciences. This is not a fact. Practically no preliminary education is required by their schools, and their incompetence in the diagnosis of communicable diseases would be a menace to the public health. The measure, if successful, would be the beginning of State Examining Boards for each group of foolish theorists, it would undermine the medical practice act, and throw the practice of medicine into a state of chaos, and it would open wide the gates that bar the public from the attacks of organized quackery.

4. The Osteopathic Referendum bill. This bill would permit the Osteopaths to use drugs and the hypodermic needle, a privilege denied them by the last legislature. It would permit a drugless cult to practice medicine without an adequate examination. The objections advanced against the Chiropractors apply with equal force to the Osteopaths.

Copies of the above four measures will appear in the Bulletin of the County Medical Society two weeks hence.

Your public duty and the honor of your profession demand that you give the above facts serious consideration, and we urge you to assist to the limit of your ability in defeating these measures and in furthering the objects of the League for the Conservation of Public Health.

Executive Committee of the League
for the Conservation of Public Health.

Granville MacGowan
W. T. McArthur
Walter Brem

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of the

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"THE QUACK QUARTET"

TO APPEAR ON YOUR BALLOT NOV. 2nd

Vote NO on Nos. 5, 6 and 7, and YES on No. 8

AMENDMENT No. 5: CHIROPRATIC INITIATIVE.—*Destructive to educational standards:* Proposes to create a separate Board of Chiropractic Examiners. Under the present Medical Practice Act applicants showing but *one-half* the education required of a physician and surgeon, are permitted to qualify for a drugless certificate to practice Chiropractic as well as 26 other drugless methods. *We cannot provide a separate Board for every cult and sect!*

ANTI-VACCINATION INITIATIVE No. 6 (adding Sec. 15 to Article IX of Constitution). Sec. 15—"No form of vaccination, inoculation or other medication shall hereafter be made a condition for admission or attendance in any public school, college, university or other educational institution in this State or for employment of any person in any public office. The provisions of this section shall not be controlled or limited by any other provision of the Constitution." Smallpox is a constant menace held in check by protective vaccination. As a public safeguard it is a necessity and not a question of individual choice. Vaccination against typhoid and smallpox eliminated these scourges in the recent great war.

YES	
NO	X
YES	
NO	X

AMENDMENT No. 7.

ANTI-VIVISECTION INITIATIVE—says in part: "Whereas.....believing experimental physiological or experimental pathological investigations are valueless....." *would effectually check medical scientific advancement in California!* If the well-meaning proponents of this measure are so tender-hearted why do they butcher animals for food? How about cancer and tuberculosis, shall we let these rest? How about the Wassermann and other diagnostic tests?

AMENDMENT No. 8

CHAPTER 612, STATUTES 1919.—Pharmacy Act delayed by Referendum instituted by Osteopaths who object to Section 8-E, which defines a physician as one "licensed to practice and prescribe medicines in this State." A recent Supreme Court decision determined the licensed Osteopath is not entitled to use or prescribe drugs nor to perform major surgery.

YES	
NO	X
YES	X
NO	

Los Angeles County Medical Association

ORGANIZED ON JANUARY 31, 1871
INCORPORATED ON JUNE 24, 1878

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NO REGULAR MEETINGS IN JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER
Special Meetings will be Announced in
THE BULLETIN

WHAT IS BEING DONE TO DEFEAT THE PROPOSED ANTI-HEALTH LEGISLATION?

It is a matter for regret that the members of the medical profession should be expected to assume any of the responsibility of enlightening the public as to the true significance of the four measures touching the operation and enforcement of the Medical Practice Act which are coming before the voters in November.

All medical practice laws are made primarily to protect the people, not the doctors, as the organizations seeking to break down the law would have you believe, and it is only when the activities of these organizations reach a point which makes their efforts seem a positive menace to the public health of the State that medical men can be interested sufficiently

to leave their scientific endeavors long enough to lift a voice in protest.

Following are copies of handbills prepared by the County Medical Committee on Public Health and Legislation.

Copies of all or any one of these may be obtained at the office of the Association, 605 Marsh-Strong Bldg., and it is the suggestion of the committee that members enclose them in statements and other communications mailed to patients and friends between now and election time.

Those of you who do not feel sufficiently well informed to answer the questions which will be propounded to you as a result of the circulation of these handbills should read the article by Dr. Walter Alvarez on page 290 of the August "State Journal." The August number of "Better Health" also has many pages devoted to the presentation of the real facts involved.

WHAT IS THIS CHIROPRACTIC BILL? (Amendment No. 5, Chiropractic Initiative)

This bill is to authorize a separate State Examining Board for Chiropractors, in order to permit those of little or no preliminary or professional training, to treat the sick.

The medical profession does not object to the use of chiropractic or any other method of healing, provided it is administered by a practitioner who is qualified, by education and training, to properly administer it.

At present the State Medical Practice Act permits the licensing of Chiropractors. Their examination consists of elementary questions in anatomy, physiology and other essential subjects. It does **not** include any questions in medicine and surgery.

In reality this is an effort on the part of those who, as a result of lack of preliminary education, and incompetence in the diagnosis of communicable diseases, are unqualified to be entrusted with the care of sick human beings, and for this reason seek a new board with no requirements.

Passage of this bill would throw open wide the gates that bar the public from the attacks of organized quackery. Vote NO on this Amendment.

WHAT IS THIS ANTIVIVISECTION BILL? (Amendment No. 6, Initiative)

This is a bill which would prohibit your physician from using animals for diagnostic purposes. In many obscure diseases a diagnosis cannot be positively made unless the inoculation of animals is done.

It would also prevent the standardization of vaccines and serums, such as anti-smallpox, anti-diphtheria, and anti-tetanic (lockjaw), and many others. The experiences during the past twenty-five years, and particularly during the great war, have shown conclusively that no bad effects result from the use of these drugs, and that hundreds of thousands of human lives have been saved by their use.

Do you consider the lives of your mother, wife or children to be less valuable than that of a dog?

For the past quarter of a century none of the horribly cruel methods of vivisection shown by the antivivisection element have been known in any civilized country. **Vote NO on this Amendment.**

WHAT IS THIS ANTI-VACCINATION BILL? (Amendment No. 7, Initiative)

This is in reality a sweeping amendment which would prohibit inspection and examination of school children and public servants. It would also prevent the exclusion from school of unvaccinated children, during a small-pox epidemic.

Children could not be inspected for lice and skin eruptions, nor for defects which if discovered could be corrected by appropriate treatment, and children infected with tuberculosis and many other transmissible diseases could mingle at will with healthy children.

At present no vaccination, or physical examination is required in the case of children whose parents are opposed to it, except in the presence of an epidemic, or in the case of frankly apparent transmissible diseases. **In order to safeguard the lives and health of the school children, vote NO on this Amendment.**

WHAT IS THE OSTEOPATHIC AMENDMENT? (REFERENDUM NO. 8)

This is a referendum invoked by the osteopaths and others upon the "Sale of Poison Law" which was passed by the last legislature. This law was intended as a check upon the promiscuous and haphazard administering of narcotic drugs which has existed in California for years and which is felt to be largely responsible for the thousands of drugs addicts who are now a menace and a charge upon the public.

No adequate reason can be given for this effort to lower the bars and allow greater liberty in the use of the hypodermic needle to drugless practitioners who in one breath deny the efficacy of drugs and in the next loudly demand the right to administer them without any demonstration of their fitness to assume this grave responsibility. The State examination is open to any who desire to qualify for this privilege.

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November 2nd

Vote No on Nos. 5, 6 and 7, and Yes on No. 8

<div>No. 5</div> <div>Chiropractic Initiative</div>	<div>YES</div> <div>NO</div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div>X</div> <div></div>
<div>No. 6</div> <div>Anti-Vaccination Initiative</div>	<div>YES</div> <div>NO</div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div>X</div> <div></div>

<div>No. 7</div> <div>Anti-Vivisection Initiative</div>	<div>YES</div> <div>NO</div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div>X</div> <div></div>
<div>No. 8</div> <div>Poison Act Referendum</div>	<div>YES</div> <div>NO</div> <div></div>	<div>X</div> <div></div> <div></div>

must be practiced on the platform, in the press, by personal touch and argument, here a little and there a little, line upon line, precept upon precept, in season and out of season.

There is danger that the medical profession may:—

(a) Underrate the power of the enemy.

(b) Rest secure in the idea that people are intelligent and will vote the right way any how.

(c) Forget that it takes aggressive work and forceful argument to change votes and win the day.

The Power of the Enemy: The forces arrayed against us are the combined hosts of quackery (and their name is Legion). Their real object is to **prey** upon the sick, rather than to **pray** for the sick. They study the "Law for the profits" rather than "the Law and the Prophets."

False Security: No stone must be left unturned to educate people as to the real issues at stake. Quacks work on the theory of a notorious British Jurist that the "masses are asses." They unblushingly wholesale, job, retail and peddle their false claims and insinuations. Many are temporarily deceived. These must be enlightened.

Power to change votes: During the darkest days of the great war, Lloyd George, upon being asked by Dr. E. J.

Dillon to give his impressions re the outcome of the struggle, wrote: "We shall win if we put forth every ounce of energy, not otherwise." Precisely this is true today. Votes are not changed without earnest effort. The vote that you and I failed to get might have changed the issue.

It is not so much the things that come to us in life that matter as it is the spirit in which we meet them. If the doctors of California are sordid, working only for money, good sense and good politics would be to let all these quack amendments pass. Pestilence and disease would be abroad in the land, and competent physicians would be over-run with work. The Quack Quartet is working for filthy lucre. The love of money is the root of their effort. For this they are prostituting a learned profession. On the other hand, the forces of scientific medicine are working against their own pecuniary interests for the welfare of the people. In the human breast there flames an eternal desire to know what the ultimate end of things is going to be. This is why "the future state"—heaven and hell—is a topic in which all men are interested. The greatest argument that can be made **vs.** the Quack Quartet is not to defend what scientific medicine is doing, but to make plain to all the people what the results will be should the Quartet win at the ballot box November 2.

THE ATTACKS ON PUBLIC HEALTH

IRVING BANCROFT, M. D.

For many years the chief avenues of spreading health information in this country have been closed to non-advertising medical men, and it is the cumulative effect of years of such silence which makes possible the bringing up of such measures as initiatives Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 for consideration at this time. If any of them pass, our whole state will be branded as unsafe for either residents or tourists, as reactionary and unprogressive in the very important matter of protecting public health, and it will be because of the lack of understanding on the part of the public, of the true significance of the measures for which they are voting.

Vote "NO" on No. 5

At the present time, there are over 1,000 persons in the state practising Chiropractic without a license. They are openly violating the law and have a fund to defend their members from prosecution. As their chief says "California is busted wide open." Whenever they are arrested, they demand a jury trial and use newspaper publicity to obtain sympathy and advertising. They call law enforcement "Persecution."

They recognize the psychological fact that Americans are prone to feel kindly disposed toward the "under dog" and are trading upon that knowledge to represent

the medical profession as a monster preying upon the poor abused Chiropractor. There is absolutely no need for this initiative and it is manifestly a lowering of the standards both as to time and knowledge. Chiropractors are classified as drugless practitioners and, as such, can pass the State Board of Medical Examiners. This board is composed of men chosen by the Governor from all schools of medicine. Any charge of unfairness may be appealed from and decided by the courts. The subjects required are only those in which a practitioner must be versed in order to be qualified to administer the particular form of healing which the Chiropractic schools teach. The 2,000 hours required is only one-half the time required of a physician. Sixty chiropractors have already been registered and others could do so.

If this initiative passes, it will be consistent for any of the other 26 cults to demand that they too have a board of examiners and the standards of public health protection will be definitely lowered by the lack of centralization of authority to license practitioners. Do we want a Board composed of a Cult which brags that "Bacteriology is the greatest of all gigantic farces ever invented for ignorance and incompetency," to be the judge as to who shall practice the art of healing in California?

Vote "NO" on No. 6

The present vaccination law is designed to give to persons who do not believe in vaccination an opportunity to choose whether their children shall be vaccinated or not. The only requirement for these unvaccinated children is that when small pox exists in a community, an area be marked out whose boundaries are of sufficient size to include the children who have a chance of being exposed to the disease, and in this area, the unvaccinated children be excluded from school while the vaccinated children are allowed to attend. This area is frequently a few blocks in extent although sometimes a whole school district is included.

This law, although not perfect, is the best compromise which was available to attain the two opposing objects, namely; to have the general population vaccinated and at the same time to give personal freedom to those who did not believe in vaccination.

If the proposed constitutional amendment No. 6 is passed, California will have an unvaccinated generation growing up, because the average person does not think about the danger of small pox until there is an epidemic and then there is often not time. The result of this vast unvaccinated population will be disaster just as has always been the case in the past. In the early days of this county, one-tenth of the deaths were from small pox. There was a saying "From love and small pox, no one is exempt." Every unvaccinated country has been devastated by epidemics of this disease. The mortality within the last few years has been small but in 1872, the mortality was 40%. Epidemics of small pox are like rain storms. Sometimes it rains hard and sometimes it merely sprinkles. It has been a sprinkle recently but the hard storm will come unless the saying that "History repeats itself" is no longer true.

Arguments against the efficacy of vaccination are as absurd as they are untrue. Every person who is conversant with statistics has absolute confidence in it as a sure preventive of small pox. The chief proponent of Amendment No. 6 says that it is debatable by authorities. For many years there has been a man in Boston preaching that the world was flat instead of round. Even that fact is debatable.

All authorities agree that vaccination is harmless. Ample figures are available. In the past 4 years 8,912 vaccinations have been made by the Los Angeles City Health Office with not one bad result. The government inspection insures that serums used are free from contamination. No one is ever compelled to be vaccinated in this State and the word "Compulsion" in connection with this proposed law is a misnomer.

There is a "Joker" also in this No. 6; Judge Bordwell asserts that if this passes, that it will definitely cripple health officers in eradicating communicable diseases from the schools. No examinations for suspected diseases can be made and the result will be pleasing to those who agree with the lady who interrupted me at a meeting and said, "Do you know that 93% of the people of California do not believe in germs?" God help California if that is so!